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丁巳年三月十三日

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917

大正四年三月十三日

10 CENTS

UNITED STATES TO AID BELGIUM WITH £30,000,000 LOAN

Balfour And Wilson Hold
Lengthy Conferences, Re-
viewing Situation

LESSONS OF WAR

Are Discussed To Prepare
Way For Major Deci-
sions Later On

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 1.—In addition to making loans to France and Italy, the United States will shortly lend Belgium about £30,000,000.

Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Wilson have had lengthy conferences at the White House. It is understood that they have reviewed the whole situation, particularly considering where Great Britain's experience would be valuable to the United States and preparing the way for the major decisions which will be worked out later.

SUNG CHAO-JEN'S SON TELLS STORY OF ARREST

Declares Prisoner Now In Cu-
sody Is Undoubtedly Fugitive
Sought For Four Years

Sung Tsung-in, the 16-year-old son of Sung Chao-jen, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, who was assassinated in Shanghai in 1915, yesterday told the story of the arrest of Hong Tse-tsu, who is now in custody on the charge of being one of the instigators of the crime.

Mr. Sung and Liu Bei seized Hong in the Mixed Court compound last Saturday after he had been released from the court on a civil charge.

The man who represented himself as Chang Chow-an at the Mixed Court and is now detained at the West Honkew Police Station is Hong Tse-tsu," said Mr. Sung at his residence, 15 Nih Ho Lee, Rue Amiral Bayle. "Mr. Liu Bei and I both identified him as the real party. We had his picture, which he took with a famous Peking sing-song girl, named Soo Bei-chu.

"We believe we have sufficient evidence to satisfy any court of his guilt. My father's assassination was instigated by the man in custody, ex-Premier Chao Ping-ching and Yin Kwei-shin. The last two having died of poison, Hong has been living in exile for fear of being arrested. I have telegrams, letters and private code communications to prove their guilt."

"There were two assassins at the scene of murder. One was Wu Sze-yin, whose arrest was effected by the local authorities and who committed suicide in his cell. For obvious reasons, I can not release the name of the other one for publication."

Young Sung has been working day and night since learning the whereabouts of Hong. In his French residence, he is conferring with elderly men who were once colleagues of his father and fellow members of the Kuomintang. An application for extradition was filed with the Nantao Court of Procurators immediately after the arrest and the court order was that it has duly lodged the petition with the International Mixed Court.

The Nantao Court has also received instructions from the Peking Ministry of Law to have Hong extradited for trial in the proper court. Twenty members of parliament at Peking, mostly friends of the late minister, have wired to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Mr. Tong Shao-yi to do their utmost to effect the extradition.

No date has yet been set for the next hearing at the Mixed Court. The local Chinese community is watching the procedure with keen interest on account of the historical significance of the murder and the publicity that Hong received following the assassination.

Hong was the chief secretary of the Minister of Interior during the Nanking Provisional Government and retained his secretaryship in the ministry at Peking upon the dissolution of the Southern Administration. After the murder he lived in Tsing-tau for a while, where he changed his name to Hung Je-cho. Later he moved over to Japan and only recently he came back and had a house at 621 Lee Lung Lee, North Shanshui Road.

Big British Offensive Nets 19,343 Prisoners, 257 Guns Besides Much Other Booty

18 More German Aeroplanes Out of Action; Haig
Loses 9; French Rush 6 Miles Champagne Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 1.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We carried out a successful raid, northward of Ypres, last night, in which we captured some prisoners.

Sir Douglas Haig reported later: During April, we captured 19,343 prisoners, including 393 officers, also 267 guns and howitzers, of which 98 were of heavy caliber, 227 trench-mortars and 470 machine-guns. Our artillery destroyed many other guns.

During the fighting in the air, on Monday and last night, our aeroplanes brought down 8 and drove down 2 enemy machines out of control, while our gun-fire shot down another. Nine of our machines are missing.

German Bulletin

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: There was fighting of minor importance, near St. Quentin, yesterday. The Cathedral received five hits.

An attack made by the French, between Froesnes and Aubervilliers, failed. A second attack from southward of Nauroy also failed.

We brought down twenty-five aeroplanes and five balloons yesterday. Big French Victory.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, writing yesterday, reports:—As the result of the attack by the French, today, in the Champagne, six miles of the German front line have been captured. The enemy offered a desperate resistance, managing to bring up fresh troops who had not suffered from the French bombardment. This was possible owing to a haze mitigating the activity of the French artillery.

Nevertheless, in an hour, the chief objectives had been achieved, although every yard of the ground was sown with perils and the enemy were clinging to every point of vantage with the courage of despair.

Then came furious counter-attacks, in which the Germans suffered heavy losses. The French clung to their gains and were greatly assisted in doing so by the use of sending up clouds of dense smoke to obscure the organization of their new line. Lull in Main Battle.

Except for the new French thrust east of Rheims there is a comparative lull in the battle on the western front. This, however, is merely a

breathing space necessary for shifting forces and fresh onslaughts. Increased aerial activity is usual at such times when observations made by aeroplanes are the main source of information concerning the movements of the enemy.

The weather at present contrasts remarkably with that of last week. The quagmires have disappeared, shell craters dried up and the impoverished ground is absolutely bare and gaunt. The shell-splashed trees stand ghostly naked in the strong sunshine. The marching troops are covered with white dust. Water is scarce but the German dug-outs offer liberal supplies of beverages.

According to French estimates, von Hindenburg has already thrown in thirty-three out of forty-three reserve divisions and all the former are now practically useless.

It is reported that von Hindenburg was recently in the Lens district and, furious at the loss of Vimy Ridge, reprimanded the German commanders.

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Continuation Committee Annual Session, Hangchow

Social Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, April 30.—By the courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. Duncan Main, the China Continuation Committee has been invited to hold its annual session for 1917 at the West Lake Sanitorium, Hangchow. This is the fifth annual meeting on the records, but practically the fourth, as the brief gathering of 1913, after the National Conference of that year, was for organisation only. In former years plans have been made for meeting outside of Shanghai, but hitherto they have always failed. In 1916 complete arrangements had been made to go to Hangchow, but political excitement and the interruption of rail communication between Shanghai and Hangchow necessitated a change almost at the last minute. This year's session is attended by fifty-four or fifty-five delegates, including several who were co-opted for this meeting to take the place of those members who were unable to attend.

The special feature of the occasion is the presence of five delegates sent by the Japan Continuation Committee. These are Dr. Harada, President of the Doshisha University and Chairman of the Japan Continuation Committee; Bishop Hirawa, of the Methodist Church in Japan; Dr. Wainwright, Secretary of the Christian Literature Society in Japan; Mr. Gilbert Bowles, Honorary Treasurer of the Japan Continuation Committee and Mr. Galen M. Fisher of the Young Men's Christian Association of Japan.

This novel sending of greetings from the Japan Christian Churches founded fifty and more years ago, to the Christian Churches of China, whose pioneers came to this country 110 years ago, was regarded on all hands as a striking testimony to the labors of the past in both countries and a happy omen for the widely extended work of the present and in the future. The meetings of the committee are held in the Sanatorium building on the shore of the famous West Lake, perhaps the body

of water most celebrated in all China in couples and in poems. It is certainly beautiful for situation, a delight to the eye, as well as being far from "the madding crowd's ignoble strife." This building, together with the adjacent Lake House and a third and fourth building on the hill in the rear, admirably lend themselves to the purpose of a conference like this. All arrangements for the comfort of the many guests have been carefully made and the service is allied to perfection itself.

Their Excellencies, Yang, the Military Governor, and Chi, the Civil Governor of the Province, by separate cards to each, courteously invited every member of the conference to a reception in their honor at the yamen of the former, where the Governor's brass band was in attendance and struck up God Save the King (alias "America"), upon the arrival of the party which had been conveyed across the lake in a fleet of about a dozen little boats each flying the Chinese flag and each carrying five passengers.

After introductions and refreshments the interpreter of H. E. Yang (his civil colleague being unable from indisposition to be present) welcomed the conference. A flowery tablet with the Chinese characters for "Welcome" hung in the hall. In reply, Bishop Roots, the Chairman, made an appropriate address explaining the nature of the work in which the members of the conference are engaged and for which they came to China. He then introduced Mr. Chang Po-ling of Tientsin (the most distinguished Chinese educator in China). Mr. Chang was already acquainted with H. E. Yang, having been the preceptor of his son who attended the Nankai School at Tientsin, of which Mr. Chang is Principal.

After Mr. Chang's address the company was requested to arrange themselves in a group for a "souvenir photograph." Each guest was also furnished with a button-hole rosette made of jasmine flowers on a framework of thirty or more wires.

Gubbay and G. J. W. Morgan. Mr. F. B. Walker is secretary.

Mr. Anson W. Burchard, vice-president of the General Electric Company, is now in Japan on his way to China for a business tour. Mrs. Burchard accompanies him.

The case of Mr. Ralph Hoy Thayer, the American recently fined Yen 20 in the Yokohama District Court for entering the naval zone at Yokosuka, has gone to the Tokyo Court of Appeal, according to advices received here. The matter was taken up by Procurator Wakabayashi who demanded that Thayer be given two months' imprisonment and considers the fine too lenient.

A fire that threatened to have serious results broke out yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in a Chinese stable at 231 Howqua Road. Company No. 4 of the Fire Brigade responded to the call and found a quantity of straw and firewood on a drying stage alight. The blaze was extinguished in a few minutes, thus preventing a large quantity of straw from catching fire in which case the entire district would have been endangered.

Race-week holidays will doubtless attract a large number of visitors to "Ningpo the Beautiful," especially now that a first-class hostelry—The New Ningpo Hotel—facing the Bund, is available. For those who wish to visit the Lakes, etc., the hotel provides houseboats, meals and servants at most moderate rates.

Messrs. Wadlowe, Sandback and Van Ess of Newchwang are on their way home on government service, having left Dairen April 27.

Mr. C. Hoppenberg, formerly of Messrs. Melchers and Co., died in New York last week, according to report received here. Heart disease was the cause of death.

The marriage of Mr. G. A. Johnson and Miss Myrtle Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Harris, is to take place at the Cathedral at 3:30 p.m., Thursday, May 10.

The new committee of the Shanghai Stock Exchange is made up of Messrs. A. L. Anderson, chairman; A. A. Brady, F. J. Burrett, D. M.

U.S. COURT GETS READY FOR TRIAL OF DR. REID

Defendant's Paper Prints History Of Case And Correspondence With Legation

Preparations are being made in the United States Court for China for the trial of Dr. Gilbert Reid, editor of the Peking Post, who is charged with seditiously libelling President Wilson. It has been tentatively decided to have the trial held in Shanghai and Mr. Earl B. Rose, clerk of the court, who is acting as district attorney in the absence of Major C. P. Holcomb, has begun the work of preparing the case for the prosecution.

In the Peking Post of last Saturday, received in Shanghai yesterday, Dr. Reid publishes a full page display giving the history of the case, the editorial on which the charge is supposedly based and the correspondence between Dr. Reid and Dr. Reisch, the American Minister, both before and the after the arrest of Dr. Reid.

The offending leader appeared April 7. Among the passages in it on which the charge is based are the following:

"The people have had no more to do with America's entrance into the war than the peoples of the countries of Europe in the belligerent status of their own governments. And the Kaiser of Germany showed no more symptoms of autocracy in getting Germany into the great war than has President Wilson in getting the United States into the war."

"The six Senators who have stood out against any form of declaration of war on Germany are probably the same six as opposed in early February the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. A noble and brave band."

"If America had been looking only to the right and had never thought which side would probably win or ought to win for America's future safety, then Congress while declaring a status of belligerency with Germany would at the same time have declared the same status with Great Britain."

Two days after the appearance of this leader, Dr. Reisch sent Dr. Reid a letter of warning. He had previously written him that he could take no cognizance of his position as long as he was editor of a paper devoted to the interests of a nation with which the United States had broken off diplomatic relations. The letter of April 9 follows:

"Doctor Gilbert Reid,
The Peking Post,
Peking, China.

"Sir: It is my duty to call your attention to the fact that as a state of war now exists between the United States and Germany, your continued editorship of a paper supported by German funds would be likely to bring you into conflict with American law.

"I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
(sgd.) Paul S. Reisch."

To this Dr. Reid replied:

"To His Excellency
The United States Minister Plenipotentiary,
Dr. Paul S. Reisch, Peking.

LANTERN SLIDES from your own, or our negatives.

Burr, Broadway

Pawnee Smoking Mixture

ASSURES A REPRESENTATIVE SMOKE.

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Move to Oust Foreigners From Government Offices

British Legation Enters Protest When Three Professors At Peking University Discharged; Post Office Case

Reader's Path Service in The China Press

Peking, May 1.—The Government has been severely criticised recently, in foreign and enlightened Chinese circles, owing to its efforts in a number of Departments to dispense with the services of foreign employees. The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Communications are particularly pursuing this disastrous policy and a number of foreign professors, including three of British nationality, have been recently discharged from the Peking University, on various pretexts, with the result that a strong protest has been made by the British Legation. Protests have also been lodged in connection with the dismissal of British subjects employed on the railways.

The statement points out that the majority of the foreign employees in the postal service, who are newcomers, quite ignorant of conditions, are receiving large salaries, without doing anything, while nearly all the affairs of the service are handled by Chinese employees, who receive, proportionately, very small salaries. Furthermore, the salaries of the foreign employees are increased every few months, while the Chinese sometimes get no increase for several years.

This is considered unfair and, therefore, the authorities, taking advantage of the resignation of M. Pirie, are taking measures to institute general reform and revision of the regulations.

In well-informed circles, the opinion is expressed that the authorities, before proceeding with their general reform of the service, should consider the position of China in the Postal Union and also the question of the foreign post-offices in China, the withdrawal of which China desires.

"Your Excellency,

"I have just received your note of the 9th instant, in which I am warned as to continuance of editorship of the Peking Post on the ground that it is supported by German funds.

"I beg to reply that before my country declared war on Germany, I secured from a Chinese, in whose name the paper was registered, full rights to the paper, along with all the risks, and that I am an American citizen, resident in China, am sole proprietor and editor of said paper, conducted largely in the interests of Chinese nationality and universal progress.

The paper is published in the city of Peking, under direct cognizance of the Chinese Government, which has shown commendable broad-mindedness in not inhibiting a paper which

has frequently passed criticism on its policies.

"It is a most saddening thought that an American in China, true to his convictions, is informed by his Legation that he not only is not to be helped or recognised, but he has gone so far astray as to need a warning for being a potential law-breaker.

"I regret that such is the estimate

Your Excellency passes on my conduct. I regard that I have the same right to publish and edit a paper in Peking as an American has in any other part of the world, especially that I do it with permission of the Chinese authorities.

"Believe me, Your Excellency.

Your most obedient servant
(sgd.) Gilbert Reid."

FOR SALE

No. 105 Roi Albert

Tls. 3,000 Down

Will buy this attractive residence. The balance of the purchase price may be paid by easy installments.

Contains large reception hall, Drawing room, dining room tiled pantry and kitchen, three commodious bedrooms, sewing room and two bathrooms.

The location is one of the healthiest in Shanghai.

Call at our office and we shall be pleased to take you to see this property.

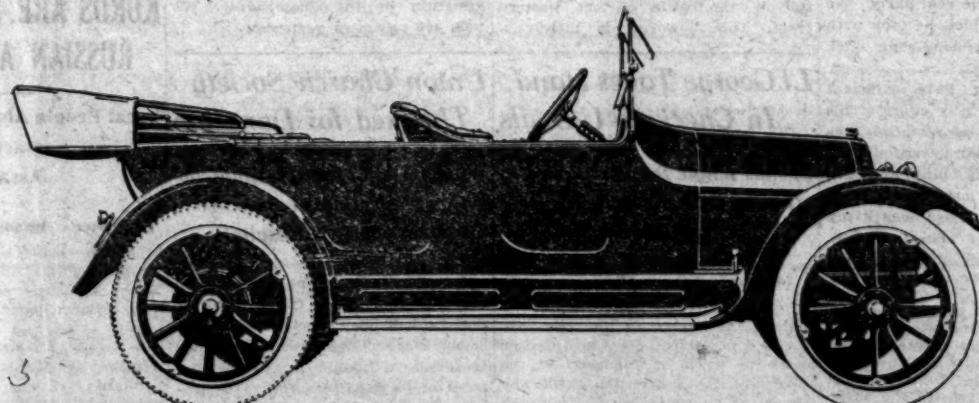
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

5-Seater Touring Car

2-Seater Roadster

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TRADE MARK REG.

MODEL 75 B



25 Miles Per Gallon—

Here is a light, powerful, economical car that offers you every worth-while advantage found in the highest priced cars. Its low price includes complete equipment.

The new series Model 75 B Overland is superior to any other car in its price class both in appearance and performance.

It excels in power—makes hills seem almost like level roads.

In looks—the body is finished in a beautiful black.

In economy—what other car of its size and power will average from 20 to 25 miles on a gallon of petrol?

In comfort—the seats are deep, soft and roomy. The rear springs are of the famous shock-absorbing cantilever type. The tyres are 4 inch.

What's more—this Overland is completely equipped. Not a thing to buy extra. You get the finest Aut-Lite electric starting and lighting system, Tillotson carburetor, magnetic speedometer, one-man hood demountable rims and practically every other accessory found on the highest priced cars.

Come in and see this new Overland today. Compare it with other cars selling at its price and judge for yourself which offers the most for the money.

We will be glad to demonstrate it for you.

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AND
NEW YORK

EX-TSAR GUARDED, HAS FITS OF CRYING

Held Closely in Palace Prison,
He Finds Amusement
Shoveling Snow

SON WELL, EMPRESS BETTER
Soldiers Desecrate Rasputin's
Grave—Tale of a Poi-
son Plot

Tsarskoe Selo, Sunday, March 25, (via London, March 26).—Penetrating today into and under the vast prison palace of Nicholas Romanoff, the deposed Emperor, a correspondent obtained from the jailer a statement of the former Emperor's condition, and later visited the desecrated grave of Gregory Rasputin, Russia's real autocrat for a decade and the unintended parent of the revolution.

Since the visit paid by the correspondent to the palace last week several measures have been taken to guard the prisoner. These grew out of rumors of an attempted flight, monarchist conspiracies against the temporary Government, and pressure by extremist forces. The guards have been increased and a special representative of the Council of Deputies has been put among them. On announcing his desire to visit the grave of Rasputin the soldiers demanded his passport of the correspondent and then led him to the kitchen entrance of the palace prison, which is the headquarters of the guards.

Behind the kitchen entrance stands a complex system of low buildings built around a courtyard and ending in a series of subterranean and semi-subterranean galleries running under the palace. The first of the two entries leads under an arched portico into a small, untidy courtyard, surrounded by one-story buildings, on the roofs of which hundreds of gray pigeons are to be seen. The cobbed pavement is strewed with firewood.

At the second entrance were four sentries of the First Tirailleur Regiment, from which, out of the five regiments now garrisoned at Tsarskoe Selo, were chosen the guards, as the result of the regiment's revolutionary conduct at Kieff ten years ago.

Inside the second entry, a small hall crowded with soldiers, an ill-painted ikon with red lamp burning hangs over a dingy, wooden desk at which the soldiers note the names of all those entering. At the back of the hall are two lateral staircases with a gallery on top, over the rail of which lean the imperial cooks and lackies in pale gray tunics with gold braid, stamped with the Black Eagle of Nicholas.

Telephones Near Every Door

All this part of the palace is dirty, dingy, ill-lit, and unimpressive, and not at all such as might be expected of the surroundings of a monarch in captivity. Beyond the lateral staircases lies the mysterious part of the palace. Leading away from between the staircases runs an interminable vaulted gallery, broken by shorter right and left transverse galleries. All are windowless. At nearly every other door on the long gallery a telephone is affixed, for some mysterious reason. Asking his soldier escort if these telephones were connected with the spy and protective systems, the correspondent got the answer:

"Precisely so." The rooms off the gallery seem also to be underground, but, judging by their ornamented padlocked doors, they are not cellars. Two only bear an inscription. One reads "Servants of the Most August Children," the other bears a placard from pre-revolutionary times, showing it to have been the bureau of the officer on the day of Emperor Nicholas's underground guard.

In this room, to which he was led by a soldier, the correspondent met the officer of the day, Captain Bowers, who sharply censured the man for bringing the correspondent, and said to him:

"You are the only person other than a soldier or prisoner who has passed through the galleries since the revolution."

The Captain sent the correspondent to the palace-commandant, Captain

Ketzebue of the cavalry. Captain Ketzebue's headquarters are in an angle of an old and now untenanted section of Tsarskoe Selo Palace. He gave the correspondent a soldier escort and a permit to pass along the road to Rasputin's grave.

The Captain is Nicholas's chief jailer and responsible to the Duma that no flight takes place and that there is no breach in the severe inspection regime. He is youthful and urbane, an officer of the guard type, speaking perfect French and English. Apparently he was chosen by the Duma Imprisonment Commission as likely to respect the susceptibilities of his prisoner.

After telling the correspondent that he had received orders to arrest all civilians who asked the soldiers questions about the complex geography of the palace, Captain Kotzebue consented to say something about the condition of the former Emperor and his family in their imprisonment, politely calling Nicholas "former Emperor," whereas all the soldiers say brusquely, "Nicholas Romanoff."

Tsar Has Fits of Weeping

"The former Emperor is not under detention, but in all respects a prisoner, and is treated accordingly," said Captain Kotzebue. "He is in perfect good health and in fairly good spirits. When he is with his own entourage he has fits of crying. He is no longer allowed in the park, but twice daily, from 11 to 2 o'clock, he is permitted to walk for recreation in the walled garden between the east and west wings of the palace.

"Outside the railing are six soldiers, constituting the so-called intermediate guard. The first guard is within the palace walls and the third outside the park fence.

"The regime of the imprisonment of Nicholas is applied also to all courtiers and servants who are prisoners. The former Emperor is not permitted to go into the garden except in my presence. He walks frequently with other prisoners, preferring the society of the former Empress, Count Benkendorff, the former Marshal of the Court; Mme. Narychkin, and Countess Hendrikoff. He is requested to converse only in Russian when in the presence of soldiers.

"The former Emperor's chief occupation is shoveling snow in the garden, which he enjoys greatly. He shows boyish interest in what is said and written of him. He does not resent abuse. At present he is chiefly desirous of receiving foreign newspapers, which are virtually unobtainable.

"The former Empress is in better health. Her real malady is not of the nerves but of the heart. She is unable to walk any distance and is carried in chair even from her own suite to her children's rooms.

"Grand Duke Alexis, the former heir to the throne, has recovered entirely. He arose from bed on Friday for the first time. When he heard of his father's dethronement he cried bitterly, not, in my opinion, from appreciation of the situation, but merely because he was affected by his parents' misery. The other children are better, except Grand Duchess Marie.

"All letters and communications to the Court are brought here first. I am the censor."

Here Captain Kotzebue showed the correspondent a tremendous pile of envelopes awaiting censorship. Many, judging by the handwriting, were from illiterate peasants. The Captain also exhibited bottles of a solution used for revealing invisible ink.

"My chief anxiety," the Captain continued, "is to reduce extravagance and disorder at the palace. This morning I discovered sixty men who were drawing pay for moving firewood from one courtyard to another. Five men could do the work. That is symptomatic of the general administration of our empire under the vanished regime."

The correspondent then visited Rasputin's grave, on the edge of a ravine beyond a desolate and roadless plain, covered with deep snow. The grave is surrounded by an unfinished log chapel which adherents of the monk, with the monetary assistance of the former Empress, planned to raise over Rasputin's dust.

Beside the chapel nave are half a dozen tiny cellars for pilgrims, and near the end is the ten-foot hole from which the revolutionaries disinterred the body. The chapel was filled with soldiers, some of whom were inscrib-

ing ribald remarks on the log walls. One of the inscriptions reads:

"Here lay Rasputin, foulest of men, the shame of the Romanoff dynasty, the shame of the Russian Church."

As the correspondent was reading the inscriptions he heard loud shouts. Looking down into the grave, he saw a little brown Siberian soldier on his haunches doing the Russian squat dance. The soldiers told the correspondent that Countess Hendrikoff, at the request of the former Empress, had offered a large amount to the guards if they would have the grave covered so as to prevent its further desecration.

New Story of Rasputin's Influence

Petrograd, Sunday, March 25, (via London, March 26).—The superstitious belief that the health and even the life of Grand Duke Alexis, the young heir apparent, depended on the presence of Gregory Rasputin, the mystic monk—a notion which is generally known to have accounted for Rasputin's tremendous influence over the imperial family—is explained in this manner by the Russy Slovo.

Rasputin, according to the newspaper, stated in confidences to friends, at convivial moments, that he was able to fortify this superstition with the help of Mme. Virubova, lady-in-waiting to the Empress, and Mr. Badman, Court physician, until the Empress was absolutely convinced that the life of her son depended on the order for his arrest.

Whenever Rasputin was absent for any length of time from the Court, Mme. Virubova, according to the monk's story as given by the newspaper, obtained poisonous powders from the physician and contrived to place them in food brought to Alexis.

The result was that during Rasputin's absences the delicate health of the young heir apparent grew steadily worse, until Rasputin was summoned back to the Court, when the powders were stopped and Alexis immediately became better.

Rasputin always announced that forty days after his death Alexis would fall ill. The prophecy came true with startling accuracy—being caused, the newspaper asserts, by Mme. Virubova administering another powder to the little Grand Duke in the hope of continuing the tradition of Rasputin's influence over the imperial family and preparing the way for a successor to him.

Monarch's Spirit Broken

London, Tuesday, March 27.—Telegraphing from Petrograd under date of Friday. The Daily Chronicle correspondent says:

"Nicholas Romanoff is now a fallen monarch, a mere man. But who is he, this strange, elusive, intangible figure? Was there a man, after all, behind the veil of the majesty of Emperor of all the Russias?

"Since the revolution rent the veil he has said nothing to show that he ever had the spirit of a monarch. He has expressed no will of his own, has made no outcry and no protest, has submitted tamely, has expressed no opinion, has said, 'Yes,' 'Very well,' 'I agree,' 'I abdicate for myself and son.' Thank you, 'Good-bye,' as if he was discussing the weather at an afternoon call."

"During the last days at headquar-

ters Nicholas read President Rozianko's telegrams, listened to General Alexieff's urgent exhortations, and did nothing.

"Summoned to Tsarskoe Selo, back to his wife, he set out for his last journey as Emperor, and, after straying about like a bundle of lost luggage, he drifted to Psukoff, where he abandoned the imperial crown. Then he went to Mohileff, as he said, to say 'good-bye' to his staff. He came there and did nothing. The garrison ignored him. His mother came up from Kieff and in the evening he went to dine in her train and spent hours talking with her.

"General Alexieff grew restless. He was afraid the crowd might lose patience, and telegraphed to the Government to have the ex-Tsar removed from his staff. At the same time M. Guchkov, Minister of War, discovered that Nicholas and his wife were using ciphers in telegraphic correspondence. The Government, accordingly, gave orders for the arrest of them both.

"Four Deputies—Budlikoff, Gorshchikin, Grubinin, and Kaledin—were sent on Tuesday night to Mohileff to carry out the order. They had a short interview with General Alexieff, who informed the Deputies that he had received instructions and had prepared the ex-Tsar's train. General Alexieff then went to the station and, entering the train, informed Nicholas of the order for his arrest.

"Nicholas went to his mother's train to say farewell, then crossed the platform to his own carriage. The Dowager Empress stood at her window watching the preparations for departure.

"Nicholas was in the uniform of a Kuban Cossack officer with a dagger at his side. Crossing the platform amid the silence of the crowd, he held his right hand at salute, and with his left nervously twirled his mustache. That gesture was characteristic. It was always Nicholas's way, instead of deciding, instead of acting, to twirl his mustache and look in another direction. His Ministers constantly complained that he would not say 'yes' or 'no,' and that his invariable reply to important requests was to stare at them with glassy, uncomprehending eyes or look out of the window, twirling his mustache.

"He crossed the platform and entered his carriage. The Deputies took their seats in another carriage, and an hour and fifty minutes after the

arrival of the Deputies the train from Petrograd, went singing and cheering to the house of the late Count Tolstoy at Yasnya Polana and sent a deputation to greet the widowed Countess in behalf of the Russian people.

The Countess was asked to come out with the portrait of Count Tolstoy, and she complied. Thereupon all knelt and chanted.

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Critical Reviews Of The Season's Latest Books

The Road to Understanding. (Houghton Mifflin Company.) By Edward H. Porter. (\$1.40 gold.)

Burke Denby married Helen Barnet out of his aunt's nursery, where her beauty first attracted him. Both of them were young and foolish; neither had any notion of the realities of life. Burke was a pretty thoroughly married man before he noticed the delinquencies of his wife's vocabulary and the unnecessary loudness of her voice. Such things make themselves apparent when the honeymoon begins to wane; they portend difficulties that the wisest would give much to avoid; and they are not to be managed off-hand by a boy who has defied his father as much through the undisciplined pride of near twenty-one as because of passionate love. Mrs. Porter has taken the trials of these two adventurers along the rock strewn path of life as the subject of "The Road to Understanding" (Houghton Mifflin Co.) and has examined them with understanding. In such establishments as that set up by the Burke Denbys no miracles occur; there is instead a succession of sordidness that clutch romance by the neck and throw him through the window or out of the door. The tragedy has nothing of grandeur apparent in it; it is, however, not the less terrible on that account, nor lacking in effectiveness. Yet it does produce in some cases the reaction Mrs. Porter has provided by the Helen of this tale; and it is possible for the hard realities of life to remodel a nature spoiled by early indulgence, "when that nature was originally sound, as Burke Denby's was. Mrs. Porter's "Just David" has appealed to a large number of readers, who will be glad to meet the characters in her most recent book.

Edith Bonham. (Houghton Mifflin Co.) By Mary Hallock Foote. (\$1.50 gold.)

In "Edith Bonham" will be found a love story enhanced and fortified by an interesting bit of character and an informed description of life in several widely separated and differing sections of the country. The heroine relates her experiences herself from her introduction in Cooper Union to the girl friend whose fate was to play so grave a part in her life, through the adventures that moulded her character and developed in her those traits which enabled her to undergo the trials of a hard and difficult life and to preserve throughout the understanding of motive and purpose that gave balance to her conduct. We have here a large assortment of individuals, each carefully sketched, and each acting under stress of the tale's progress in natural, unaffected and sincere fashion. If at no time they rise to the heights of grand, impassioned romance, they at no time sink to banalities; and from the beginning of the book we are living with men and women, young and old, who behave consistently as men and women, young and old, might well behave in real life. We have enjoyed particularly those pages which deal with Western life, for they portray a life that seems reasonable and possible, not the mock existence that lies behind the moving picture extravagances and inspires the romances of blood and action. Mrs. Foote provides an understandable story thoroughly and pleasantly told. There are loves and friendships of normal temperature in it. It is good to read.

Grail Fire. (E. P. Dutton & Co.) By Zephine Humphrey. (\$1.50 gold.)

That "Grail Fire" is a novel with a purpose becomes immediately apparent. Francis Merwin is its hero; his father is an agnostic, his mother a puritan. The boy grows up a companion to his father, but in the development of his nature he finds neither in agnosticism nor in his mother's colorless religion the opportunity his spirit seeks. His problem is compi-

and the ballot, like everything else she has got, woman won against the wilful, perverse and highly selfish opposition of man. However, man is up against the cogency of womanhood; and he had better look out for himself.

Lose Weight and Be Well. (Houghton Mifflin Co.) By Kenneth Scott Latourette. (\$1.75 gold.)

Abstain and exercise! This must be the motto of those who would grow thin. Concede it as the authorities on this subject may—and they take great pains to keep the truth from their followers—the road to thinness is a long, tiresome, and monotonous one. Like covet is marked by rich foods and those pleasant drinks of which our dry friends now say we are seeing the last. "Lose Weight and Be Well" is the story of a stout woman now thin. It is addressed to her sisters, rather than to her brothers. Like most another work is dominated by a desire to bulge lines, she experimented with many systems. And after attaining the success recorded in this interesting volume, she comes back to humanity and to reason in the conclusion:

"The reduction of flesh, with all its connote of relief from worry about diet, is well and good as a matter of high respect; but it is a mistake to permit it to monopolise the mind. Choose your system of diet and exercise, arrange how you will follow it, re-enforce your resolution to adhere to it, and then endeavor to dismiss the matter from your thoughts so far as you can. Above all, don't talk about it!"

And yet they—those unhappy victims of rotundity—do talk about it!

Eat Your Way to Health. (Robert J. Shores.) By Robert Hugh Rose, M.D. (\$1 gold.)

Dr. Rose deserves credit for having translated the professional phraseology of the dietetic into English that can be understood by the layman. Too many treatises on the healthfulness and unhealthfulness of the food that is put before us call for the aid of a dictionary. There are unfortunate who strive for the balanced ration but cannot remember the dreary formulae of the specialists. Dr. Rose's "Eat Your Way to Health" comes so that even a fat man can remember what is what; and then put into operation the rules by which thoseills which ill-advised feeding produces may be shaken off or avoided. More; Dr. Rose has not devoted himself entirely to the broad of beam. He reminds the reader for every individual who longs to lose a pound or two, there is another whose ambition is to let out the belt. And for this unhappy wight he has provided tables and directions that will save him the fee he ought otherwise to spend.

Our author believes the time is soon coming when man "will not fail to see the reasonableness of the proposition that too much or too little food is harmful." Certainly many men in these days of staggering grocers' and butcher's bills sees the unreasonableness of too much food.

The American Year Book. (D. Appleton & Co.) Francis G. Wickware, Editor. (\$3 gold.)

The war in Europe is the dominant record in this valuable year book of 1916. The treatment is almost entirely on the reaction of the war upon the various aspects of American life, its effect upon our foreign politics, the increase of our military and naval defenses and the new issues of Americanism and preparedness that were brought into prominence in the Presidential campaign. The book is a valuable compilation of statistical and political material found in most other annual publications. In fact, the editor deliberately omits or reduces to the minimum many details of State and national elections, political personalities and prominent institutions in order to make room for matters that these annual publications do not contain. The purpose is rather to select from this great mass of details those things which are the most significant and most permanent in value and which form a real record of the world's progress.

Mr. Richards gives us another picture of the early days of the war. We have had many of them, yet not enough; the opening months of the conflict cannot be too often brought to mind, for in them was revealed the real Germany, self-exposed in Belgium and France; the old England, muddled and muddling, and the France so many had misunderstood.

We can believe that in the fearful ordeal of that great rush men were made, for we know that in them were planted the seeds of re-made nations; and we should not be allowed to forget that the German machine was held back—at a dreadful price indeed, but nevertheless held back—so far as England contributed to staying the tide of its onrush, by men who had to transform themselves from beings not radically different from ourselves into soldiers overnight.

Woman. (E. P. Dutton & Co.) By Vance Thompson. (\$1.20 gold.)

Near the close of his study of the female sex and its relations to the male, the results of which are recorded in "Woman," Vance Thompson takes up for consideration the proper adoption of the surname in matrimony. The marriage name, he believes, will be an equally balanced composite name. Thus if Mr. Lancaster weds Miss York the family will be the Lancaster-Yorks, and the children will be Lancaster-Yorks. Likewise, if Mr. Plantagenet marries Miss Tudor, the family Plantagenet-Tudor will be the Plantagenet-Tudor-Tudor.

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Valuable Account Of The Development Of China

The Development of China, (Houghton Mifflin Co.) By Kenneth Scott Latourette. (\$1.75 gold.)

(Reviewed by New York Sun)

The new school of writers of history will find their principles successfully demonstrated in "The Development of China." The author has here consistently followed the plan of considering and discussing only those events of the past, the influence of which has survived in existing institutions. He has set forth the essential facts of Chinese history with the larger features of China's development, and has sketched briefly but clearly the historic background of China.

The book is clear, simple and sincere. It is eminently fitted by nature to be the home of a great civilization. It has a soil of fabulous fertility with a climate favorable to the development of a vigorous race. Its many rivers and its extensive mineral supplies add to its natural endowment. The boundaries of China were such as almost to isolate her from the rest of the world. Man and nature conspired to hinder the traveller. The stimulus that comes from the constant touch of one people and one cultural group with another has until the present age been almost entirely lacking in China.

This partially explains that retardation of development that has seemed to so many Westerners stagnation, and even decline. The wonder is not that progress in civilization was slow but that civilization continued to exist. Chinese culture produced almost unaided by one race is a monumental tribute to the ability of that race and a sound basis for optimism for the future.

The geographic background of China is not to be overlooked in any comprehensive study of its develop-

ment. It is eminently fitted by nature to be the home of a great civilization. It has a soil of fabulous fertility with a climate favorable to the development of a vigorous race. Its many rivers and its extensive mineral supplies add to its natural endowment. The boundaries of China were such as almost to isolate her from the rest of the world. Man and nature conspired to hinder the traveller. The stimulus that comes from the constant touch of one people and one cultural group with another has until the present age been almost entirely lacking in China.

Against these weaknesses there are several grounds for hope. There is the political capacity of the Chinese, and the character of the people easily organised and experi-

enced in local self-government. The natural stability of the people, the economic, intellectual, social and moral life of the people. The outstanding problem is the political one. China is now poised between disintegration and total loss of independence, on the one hand and successful re-organisation and recovery of complete autonomy on the other. The disintegrating forces are many and strong, and are complicated by China's poverty.

Against these weaknesses there are several grounds for hope. There is the political capacity of the Chinese, and the character of the people easily organised and experi-

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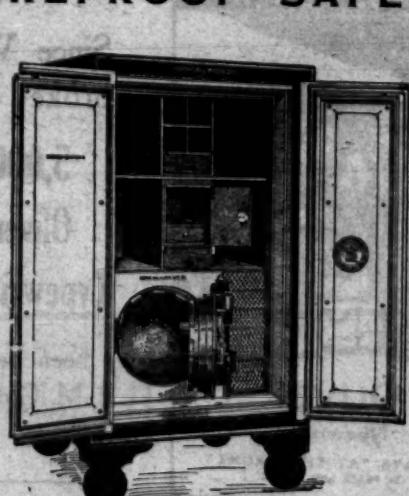
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SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

SHANGHAI REVOLVER CLUB

The results of the Shanghai Ladies' Revolver Championship Competition were announced yesterday. Miss L. Negus was the winner of the gold medal with the fine score of 255. Mrs. G. H. Wright and Mrs. A. R. Fullerton receive the silver medals. The conditions of competition were 10 shots at 10 yards, 10 shots at 15 yards, and 10 shots at 20 yards. Standard American targets with outer bull's eye 2.72 inches and the 10 ring 1.13 inches, presented by the Remington Arms U. M. C. Coy. were used. Colts and Smith and Wesson 38 cal. revolvers and 27 U. M. C. special ammunition were used. Special note is to be made of vast improvement in the scores this year as compared with the six highest scores in 1915 competition which were—231, 208, 204, 201, 200, 199. The following are the six highest scores:—

Name	10 yards	15 yards	20 yards	Total
Miss L. Negus	96	87	72	255*
Mrs. G. H. Wright	86	81	78	245
Mrs. A. R. Fullerton	91	76	68	235
Miss D. Unwin	83	78	68	229
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	87	73	67	227
Miss H. McNeill	83	77	66	226
H. P. S.	—	—	—	300

*Champion 1917

The April revolver competition for the monthly Expert's Medal closed Monday. In the Expert's Class Mr. K. D. Stewart, Maxim Co., S. V. C., won the silver bar and spoon. In the Marksman's Class Mr. L. Kadocie won the silver medal and promotion to the coveted Expert's Class. The conditions of competition were 5 shots at 15 yards (left hand) 5 shots at 20 yards (either hand) and 10 shots at 25 yards (either hand). Time-limit for loading and firing 20 shots 5 minutes. Targets with 2 inch inner bull's-eye were used. Members are reminded that the Cl b Championship Competition will be held during May. The following scores were made:—

Expert's Class

	Score	Time
K. D. Stewart	180*	4.00
E. W. Godfrey	177	4.00
St. G. R. Clark	176	3.40
B. S. Chapman	176	4.00
J. H. Farquharson	176	4.20
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	172	4.00
Miss L. Negus	171	4.30
E. A. Sykes	171	4.00
Mrs. A. R. Fullerton	161	4.00
Miss H. McNeill	161	4.40
H. P. S.	—	200

*Expert's medal.

EXHIBITION MATCH SUNDAY

An exhibition golf match will be played next Sunday at Kangwan, Green, the Shanghai Golf Club professional, playing against Captain E. M. Barrett and Mr. A. Wrage (the best ball) over 36 holes. Members and their friends are invited.

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Gallops of the Ponies in Training for the Spring Races

Pony	Rider	Tuesday, May 1, 1917.										Last quarter
		1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 miles	1 1/2 miles	1 3/4 miles	2 miles	2 1/2 miles	3 miles	
*Valleyfield	RFS	40.1	1.15.1	1.46.4	2.19.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.4
Beaconfield	RFS	36.2	1.12.2	1.47.1	2.21.3	2.54.2	—	—	—	—	—	32.4
Castlefield	boy	34	1.11.4	1.47.4	2.22.3	2.54.2	—	—	—	—	—	31.4
Brightly	RMD	35.1	1.07.1	1.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.4
Homefield	RFS	37.2	1.12	1.45.3	2.17.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
*Morningside	boy	35.1	1.10.3	1.44.4	2.18.2	2.51.2	—	—	—	—	—	33
Peronne	GW	34	1.06	1.38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.3
Harlequin	JJ	36	1.09.1	1.42.2	2.15.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.4
*Grey Goose	JJ	36.2	1.08.4	1.39.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.3
Paragon	SAS	35	1.09.1	1.40	(last 1/4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.4
Lamplight	EM	38.3	1.14.1	1.47	2.18.1	2.50.8	3.24.2	—	—	—	—	34
Baconlight	boy	38	1.13	1.46.1	2.17.4	2.51	3.28	—	—	—	—	37
Upwood Park	boy	37.3	1.15.2	1.52	2.26	2.56.1	—	—	—	—	—	30.1
Fairylight	EM	37.8	1.14.3	1.52.1	2.28.3	3.01.4	3.23.1	(last 1/4 of 1 1/4)	—	—	—	31.2
Notomile	boy	38.1	1.11.4	1.45.1	2.19.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.2
Zuider Zee	JPH	35.8	1.13.1	1.48	2.20.2	2.51.1	—	—	—	—	—	30.4
Kangan	boy	35.1	1.10.2	1.45.4	2.17.3	2.50.4	—	—	—	—	—	33.1
Rosewood	boy	35.2	1.17.1	1.52.1	2.25.3	2.56.2	—	—	—	—	—	30.4
Goldfinch	WH	37.1	1.16.4	1.53.1	2.28.2	3.00.2	—	—	—	—	—	32
Diala	JPH	38	1.09.3	1.42	2.14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.3
Hunter	ET	37	1.10	1.43.3	2.18.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.3
Klondike	SBS	46.3	1.30	2.08.3	2.41.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.4
Black Diamond	JJ	38.4	1.10.1	1.46.1	2.20.2	2.52.3	—	—	—	—	—	32.3
*Silversand	JIE	35.2	1.12.1	1.48.3	2.22	2.58.4	3.26.4	—	—	—	—	34
Kowlon	GW	38	1.12	1.43.2	2.17.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.1
The Raj	WH	38.2	1.07.4	1.41.3	2.14.2	2.47.2	—	—	—	—	—	32.1
Chestnut	SAB	45.2	1.24.2	1.57.2	2.31	3.05.2	—	—	—	—	—	34.2
Springle	JJ	38.2	1.15.3	1.51.4	2.27	3.00.1	—	—	—	—	—	32.1
Kronborg	GW	39.2	1.15.1	1.48.4	2.23.1	2.56.1	—	—	—	—	—	32.1
*Shirley	RMD	36.1	1.12.2	1.45	2.17.4	(last mile)	—	—	—	—	—	32.4
Rubber Ring	FV	—	—	—	2.28.3	3.00.3	—	—	—	—	—	32
Viator	EBMcB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
The Recruit	boy	39.2	1.15	1.50	2.21.3	2.54.3	—	—	—	—	—	33
Lights Out	JJ	37	1.16	1.51.4	2.26.4	2.59	—	—	—	—	—	32.3
*Fresco	JPH	37	1.10.2	1.42.3	2.15.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.3
*Orlole	WH	36.4	1.14.2	1.49.2	2.21.3	2.52.4	—	—	—	—	—	31.1
Capercaillie	HEA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.1
*Gladiator	CRB	35	1.11.1	1.46.2	2.20	2.50.3	—	—	—	—	—	30.3
Vivat	EBMcB	38.1	1.19.1	1.47.3	2.22	2.55	—	—	—	—	—	33
Goldsand	FV	38.3	1.20.4	2.03.2	2.58.4	3.11.3	—	—	—	—	—	32.4
Niblick	RMD	32.1	1.06.1	1.40.1	2.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Auld Reekie	boy	36	1.08.4	1.42	2.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Perfume	CRB	35	1.07.1									

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 3, 1917

China on the Right Course

PRESIDENT Li Yuan-hung's steady hand again appears at the helm of the storm-tossed ship of state. Today's news from Peking shows that although he favors war with Germany and is supported by the Premier, Cabinet and Tuchuns, he is determined to await action by Parliament. The understanding is that the matter will be presented to Parliament on Friday and that body is expected to vote in favor of a declaration of war either that or the following day.

It is evident, moreover, that the Government is determined to enter the war without further bickering over terms. The negotiations with the Entente Powers, always offensive and undignified, latterly had degenerated into something worse. Gen. Ni Shih-chung, speaking for the Tuchuns and addressing Premier Tuan, showed a clear grasp of the position that has been created by this long-drawn-out haggling when he said:

"We must declare war against Germany without further delay. We must go to war without asking conditions from the Entente. I, voicing the sentiment of the military leaders of the country, urge the Government to abandon its colorless policy of negotiations with the Entente for the increase of the Customs tariff, revision of treaties, etc."

The decision of the Cabinet to go before Parliament on the straight and frank basis that a declaration of war on Germany is the only right honorable course open to China, will lift the whole matter out of the morass of indecision into which it had wandered; it will serve the further purpose of opening the way to a prompt and decisive vote, an opportunity which, by the way, should not be overlooked. It is to be hoped that the members will avoid putting questions with regard to the tariff and the Boxer indemnities and proceed to express their convictions on the principles involved by the straight record of their votes.

How Barrie Views America's Entrance in the War

Mr. Isaac F. Marcosson, an American journalist who has been lecturing in London on the obligation lying on the United States to join the Allies, told his audience that recently in discussing the war with "the man who wrote Peter Pan," Sir James Barrie, affirmed that he had been more stirred and thrilled by recent events than ever he had been in his life. "Have you stopped to think?" said Sir James, "what it means to have the two great English-speaking communities at last fighting together for a common cause, linked together in a great crusade of humanity against inhumanity? Why, it is greater than the war itself."

STRAY PARAGRAPHS

A New Jersey policeman pursued a man across the county line: "You beat me," he said; "shake hands." The culprit shook hands, was jerked back across the boundary and arrested.

Literally worth his weight in gold, Nowata Swinley Lillien, a Pekingese, was sold in N. Y. for \$2,000 gold said to be a record figure for a dog of this type.

The total investment in film concerns, moving pictures and accessories in the United States is said to be more than \$2,000,000,000 gold.

Diplomatic Relations Between China And The Powers Since And Concerning The European War

By M. T. Z. Tyan, LL.D. (London)
(Lecturer on International Law,
Tsing Hua College, Peking; and
Author of "The Legal Obligations
Arising Out of Treaty Relations
Between China and Other States" in
the press.)

(Continued from Wednesday's THE
CHINA PRESS)

II. Breach with Germany (Continued)

China's International Status

In 1886 Wheaton, the great American jurist, published his "Elements of International Law"—that modern classic authority of Public Law. In 1864 it was translated into Chinese at the expense of the Peking government by the late Dr. William A. P. Martin; in addition, the learned sinologue also translated a few other works on the same subject as well as a manual of the laws of war compiled by the Institut de Droit International. Thus was introduced into this country that system of law which, first codified and systematised by Grotius, the "Father of International Law." In 1825, has since been appealed to as the criterion of all conduct and transactions, be it in peace or in war, between nations. But the process of assimilation was painfully slow, although the last barriers in the way of free and equal intercourse between China and Western states were not removed until 1860 when, by the Peking convention of that year with first England and then France, permanent foreign diplomatic agents were allowed to reside within the metropolis. Much water has flowed under the bridges since those romantic days, and with that flow has likewise disappeared many of the old forces of conservatism and retrogression.

For example, to the following universal conventions she is a signatory:—Hague Conventions, 1899-1907; Geneva Convention, 1906; Convention relating to Hospital Ships, 1904; Convention for the Creation of an International Agricultural Institute, 1905; Hague Opium Convention, 1912. To the following she is an accessory:—Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, 1899; Geneva Convention, 1864; Universal Postal Convention, 1874-1906; Universal Parcel Post Convention.

Moreover, she has also taken part in such minor gatherings as legislated for prison reform, white slave traffic, bills of exchange, protection of birds, sanitation and hygiene, etc. In other words, "considering her principles of international law the European powers have been. It would seem ludicrous to assert that states do not exist and are subject to no rights under international law simply because they have not been recognised and, as it were, given proper social standing. Nothing could be more unjust as well as arrogant than the claim that nations possessing European civilisation were the sole arbiters of the rights and obligations of other nations under international law."

The doctrine may be pernicious and immoral; nevertheless, a state desiring admission must fight for its rights; they will not be given for the mere asking. For example, during the French blockade of Formosa, in 1884, China communicated her expectation that England would prevent French ships from calling in British ports. Some action in this sense was about to be taken by the British authorities when the French government declared that its measures of force directed against China were not war as such, but mere reprisals. The dodge was successful; for in the latter case, no state of war existed, and so French ships could continue to call at all non-Chinese ports.

Here the Peking government no doubt acted in the proper spirit of international law. In 1894, Hall, the English jurist, however, commented as follows:—"Tacitly, and by inference from a series of acts, states in the position of China may in the long run be brought within the realm of law; but it would be unfair and impossible to assume, in unfriendly acceptance of law as a whole from isolated acts or even from frequently repeated acts of a certain kind." Four years later, and with special reference to the then recent Sino-Japanese war, Professor T. E. Holland, one of the living English jurists, remarked:—"The Chinese have adopted only the rudimentary and inevitable conceptions of international law. They have shown themselves to be well versed in the ceremonial of embassy and the conduct of diplomacy. To a respect for the laws of war they have not yet attained."

China is today vindicating her position in the council of nations. But her international status is imperfect. As the treaties stand at

present, there are many impairments of her sovereignty as well as restrictions which fetter her natural development and even endanger her national existence. In THE CHINA PRESS I have already discussed the nature of these restrictions and also indicated some of the questions which demand revision at the post-bellum peace conference. For the great powers to welcome her into their charmed circle in one breath and in the next, deny her what are her proper attributes and prerogatives as an independent sovereign state, is ungenerous and disingenuous. Her status of membership in the Family of Nations having been acknowledged, it is but just that all her sovereign rights should be completely restored to her. Unless this is done, it seems that this terrible war will have been fought in vain. We are, however, not despondent, and we remain confident that at the post-bellum peace conference full justice will be done to her rightful claims, because out of this ordeal of fire, there will evolve a world in which all nations will be "free to live their independent lives, working out their form of government for themselves, and their own national development, whether they be great nations or small states, in full liberty" (Lord Grey, March 22, 1915).

III. Treaties and Conventions

We now come to our third or final chapter on treaties and conventions. Since the outbreak of this world war, the only new state which has entered into conventional relations with China is the Republic of Chile. The treaty of friendship and amity between the two democracies was signed in London, on February 18, 1915, and this entry of Chile brings up the number of treaty powers to eighteen. The other seventeen are the following, and the dates of their first treaties are appended:—Russia (1639), England (1842), United States (July 3, 1844), France (October 24, 1844), Belgium (1845), Sweden (1847), Germany (1861), Portugal (1862), Denmark (July 13, 1863), Holland (October 6, 1863), Spain (1864), Italy (1866), Austria-Hungary (1869), Japan (1871), Peru (1874), Brazil (1881), and Mexico (1899).

Japanese Treaties

With the sole exception of the two Japanese treaties of May 25, 1915, which followed the remarkable Japanese Twenty-one Demands of January 18, and the still more astounding Japanese ultimatum of May 7, China's efforts at treaty negotiation have been singularly successful. The Japanese treaties of 1915 and the heated atmosphere surrounding them are yet fresh in our memory, so we will here just give them a passing reference and proceed to discuss the other treaties and conventions. But this much is pertinent to our inquiry about China's diplomatic relations concerning this war. An exchange of notes between the two governments after the signature of the Japanese treaties, provides that China "agrees to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese government may hereafter agree with the German government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions which Germany, by virtue of treaties or, otherwise, possesses in relation to the province of Shantung."

Now this stipulation is unwarranted from the circumstances of the case. First of all, Japan here innocently ignores that its capture of Tsingtao was not one man or one government's work. It was a joint enterprise between the British and Japanese forces. The article is, therefore, a slight on Japan's side which is remarkable for its very candor. Great Britain may or may not have been consulted, but it is unthinkable that England has not entered a *cavat* in this matter. Moreover, the notes go on to say that in return for China's consent, Japan engages that it "will restore the said leased territory to China under the following conditions:—(1) The whole of Kiaochow Bay to be opened as a commercial port. (2) A concession under the exclusive jurisdiction of Japan to be established at a place designated by the Japanese government. (3) If the foreign powers desire it, an international settlement may be established." Accordingly, it seems fair to believe that these new Japanese treaties will be critically reviewed in the peace conference at the end of the war.

Mental Coercion

But there is another vital principle involved in this extortion. According to the terms of the provision, China is made to concur with the Japanese attitude of mind that Germany is as good as vanquished, and therefore China must agree, "Germany engages at no

time to subdue the territory leased possidetis, which signifies that at the from China to another power." peace conference, Germany, for example, may keep all the enemy vanquished, transferred to Japan, the territory which she is occupying today, unless the treaty of peace by express words shall exclude that tacit understanding. Now Japan thinks she is the sole occupant of Kiaochow. This occupation is sure to be reconsidered at the peace conference in such a way the lessor has not been asked. And if the transfer has already been made, the lessor need not have acquiesced in that the *vis possidetis* principle will be brought back to reason.

For the good of his own people as well as the weal of humanity, we may say that the Outlaw of the World should be disciplined and made to amend himself, but that is very different from one belligerent concerning a neutral government to subscribe to that mental attitude. As against Germany, the government of this nation, by so subscribing itself to the above proposition, may well commit breach of moral neutrality, if not of legal neutrality. Of course, no belligerent is entitled to question a neutral's private beliefs or unbeliefs, likes or dislikes, so long as these various states of the mind are not transferred to or attested by overt acts. But when the same is reduced to black and white so that every person who reads may read, that positive proof of dislike cannot be viewed with unconcern by the interested belliger.

Moreover, the present procedure is an entire departure from all sound precedents. When Japan defeated Russia in 1905, the latter agreed at Portsmouth (U.S.A.) to transfer to the former all its rights as a lessee in respect of Port Arthur and Taliwan. Then when the aggrieved subsequently came to the original lessor to secure his consent to that transfer, the same was formally confirmed in the Sino-Japanese convention of December 22, 1905. That appeared to be a sensible way of doing things.

Retrocession Postponed

I shall deal with the question of legality or illegality of the transfer immediately. But just here let me make a slight digression. Under the original Port Arthur agreement, Russia's tenancy of the leased territory for twenty-five years would expire in 1932. This lease would, therefore, lapse in another six years—the lease was dated March 27, 1908. In the eyes of Japan, the new lessee, the period is too short; so in Article 1 of the second treaty of May 25, 1915, the original lease is extended to ninety-nine years. This territory will, therefore, not revert to the lessor until 1997. The same treaty also provides for a similar extension of two other original leases. Thus, the lease of that part of the Russian Siberian railway which leads down to Port Arthur and which, transferred by Russia to Japan in 1905, is now known as the South Manchurian railway, will expire in 2002, instead of 1978. Similarly, that of the Antung-Mukden railway will, instead of expiring in another six years, according to the 1908 agreement, terminate in 2007.

Now to return from our excursion. When China leased a piece of territory to a foreign government, its consent was not given voluntarily. Rather her will was overborne by the show of superior force, and the lease was wrung from her unwillingly. The conditions of the lease, as we have already seen in the case of Kiaochow, give to the lessee very great powers of occupation short of actual ownership and sovereignty. As these rights diminish *pro tanto* China's exercise of sovereignty, it cannot be imagined that she will consent to a prolongation of that lease. The fact that this diminution is only temporary and only good for a specified number of years does not afford her much consolation. But here, *nolens volens*, a territory which may be restored to the lessor, in the case of Port Arthur, in 1997, and a strategic railway which may be returned also in 2022, is postponed to 2007. The tragedy of this drama is for personal reasons heightened in our own case, because I suppose few of us will live to see such retrocessions in A. D. 1997 and 2007!

Non-transferable Lease

Moreover, as in the treaty grant of consular jurisdiction, the lease is non-transferable. A political lease involving vital considerations of territory and sovereignty is not to be compared with an ordinary lease involving mere lands and buildings. The lease is, therefore, personal to the lessee government. If the territory in question, even with monetary compensation, is a subject unit for transfer, it is much less transferable when the lessee government, as in the leases we are here considering, pay no form or manner of compensation. For political considerations, the inequality of which need not here detain us, China leased Port Arthur to Russia, and for the same reasons she leased Kiaochow to Germany, and so on. But in doing so, the lessor never intended that the lease could be assigned or transferred to another third power. This is conclusive even under the treaties themselves. For example, in the Kiaochow agreement, "Germany engages at no

time to subdue the territory leased possidetis, which signifies that at the from China to another power." peace conference, Germany, for example, may keep all the enemy vanquished, transferred to Japan, the territory which she is occupying today, unless the treaty of peace by express words shall exclude that tacit understanding. Now Japan thinks she is the sole occupant of Kiaochow. This occupation is sure to be reconsidered at the peace conference in such a way the lessor has not been asked. And if the transfer has already been made, the lessor need not have acquiesced in that the *vis possidetis* principle will be brought back to reason.

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Since such a lease is personal and inalienable, any transfer of the same to a third power is sure to be impeached by the body of world's remarks at the post bellum conference.

If so, China will have to invalidate such a transfer. This prospect cannot be encouraging to Japan. Therefore, it is to her interest to forestall all attempts to upset it. In international law, there is the doctrine of *ut*

fall to maintain the sanctity of international law.

So much for the Japanese treaties. We will proceed to discuss first the tripartite agreement between China, Russia and Outer Mongolia, and then the important conventions with United States and Holland for international arbitration. After that, we shall have done.

(To be Continued in Tomorrow's THE CHINA PRESS)



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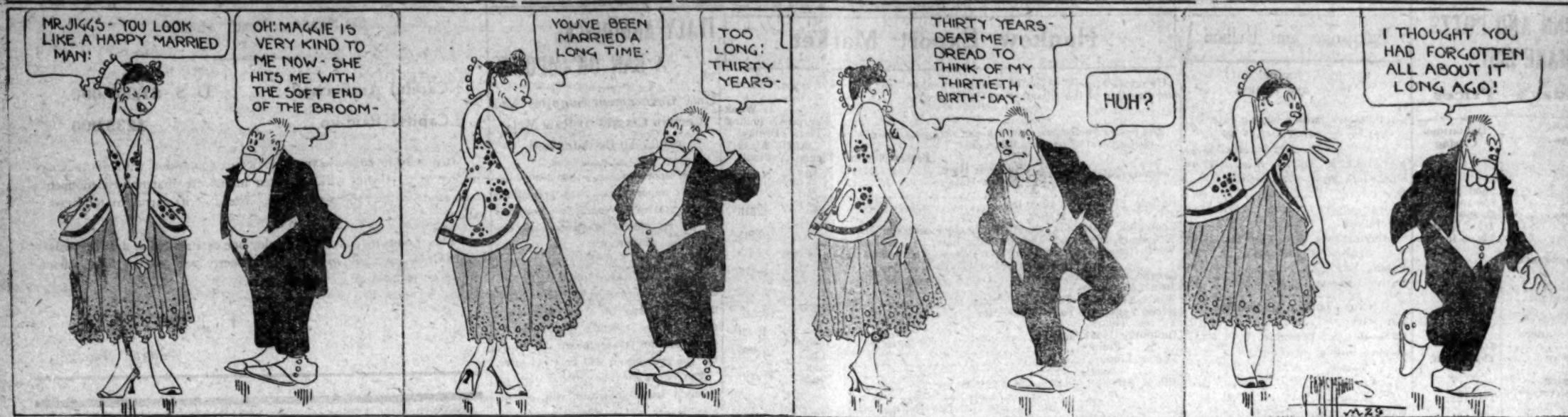
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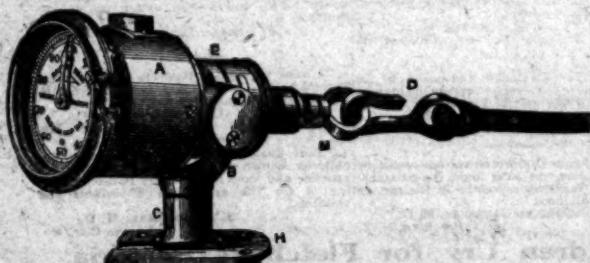
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at the door. Strictly first-class

the proprietress 60 rooms,

rate baths, with hot and cold

electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 2, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Tim.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

G. \$1.00 @ 36=Th. 1.18 @

72.3=Mex. \$1.60

Mex. Dollars. Market rate..

72.90

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch..

—

R. 250

Copper Cash

1780

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/6 1/2=Tls.

5.64

Exch. @ 72.3=Mex. \$

7.81

Peking Bar

292

Native Interest

.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

37 1/2 d.

Bank Rate of Discount

5%

Market rate of discount:

3 m.s.

4 m.s.

6 m.s.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London....Fr. 27.16

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476 1/2

Console

—

Bank's Buying Rates

London.....T.T. 3-6%

London.....Demand 3-6 1/2

India.....(nominal) T.T. 262 1/2

Paris.....Demand 485

Singapore, May 2, 1917.

Cotton Market Report

Singapore, April 18 and 19.

Following were the prices realized at

the rubber Auction this week:-

Sheet:

Smoked Fine Ribbed .. @ \$161/156

Smoked Good Ribbed .. 155/135

1 No quotation Marks 4.33

1.09 @ 33% Gold \$1.00

1. @ 62 Yes 1.80

1 @ 15* Rupees 2.90

1 @ 2.88 Roubles 3.21

1 @ 1.50 Max. \$1.50

* Nominal.

Crepe:

Fine Pale Thin .. 160/157

Good Pale Thn .. 156/149

Good Pale Blanket .. 148/140

Good Brown Blanket .. 131/120

Fine Brown .. 144/127

Good Brown .. 126/110

Good Dark .. 116/91

Barley .. 94/67

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed .. 80/67

Loose .. 89/70

Sheet:

Cupwashing .. 111/103

Catalogued for sale Pcls. 12,749

(about 759 Tons).

Catalogued for sold Pcls. 7,237

(about 431 Tons).

A decline in prices all round is to

be recorded at this week's auction

which commenced yesterday morning.

At the start of the sale bidding was rather slow, and both Fine Ribbed

Smoked Sheet and Fine Pale Crepe

fetched prices up to \$158 only. To-

wards noon \$160 was reached for both

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund £1,900,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Moniague Cornish Turner, Chairman. Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E. T. Cuthbertson, Esq. Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G. W. H. Neville Goosen, Esq. The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I. W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England. The London City & Midland Bank Limited. The London County and Westminster Bank Limited. The National Provincial Bank of England Limited. The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Illoilo Puket Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon Batavia Karachi Salgon Bombay Klang Seremban Calcutta Kobe Singapore Canton Kuala Lumpur Shanghai Cebu Madras Sourabaya Colombo Malacca Taiping Delhi Manila (F. M. S.) Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower) Haiphong New York Burma) Hankow Peking Tientsin Hongkong Penang Yokohama Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

succursales et agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon Battambang Hongkong Shanghai Canton Mongtze Singapore Djibouti Noumea Tientsin Dondichery Peking Toulane Haiphong Papeete Phnom-Penh

Bankers: In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 BISHOPSGATE. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers: London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,

Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1916)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

S. H. Dowell, Esq. Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Chairman.

C. S. Gubbay Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

E. V. D. Darr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STABE.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bakok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Illoilo Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,600,000

Kpg. Ths.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Haikou Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtao

(Chendz) Newchwang Vladivostok

Chefoo Nicolayowski Yokohama

Daiyin (Dairen o-A)

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI.

Q. CARRERE.

Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$300,000.00

Reserves \$10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved Securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and Dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits in both taels and Dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN.

General Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank,

The London Joint Stock Bank,

Par's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshen London Port Arthur

Bombay LiaoYang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Singapore

Changchun Lyons Sydney

Daiyin Mukden Sianfan

Hankow Nagasaki Tschingling

Hongkong Newchwang Tientsin

Honolulu Osaka Tschingtau

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA.

Manager.

International Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1916)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.

Manager.

Branches and Agencies:

Amy Ipoh Peking

Bakok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtao

Illoilo Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Subsidiary: 12, The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Saving Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.</div

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

Tons

HIRANO MARU	18,000	May 3
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	May 6
KAGA MARU	12,500	May 16

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobo, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	May 14, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai	June 12, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	May 5
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	May 8
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yul	May 12
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Tekano	May 15
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	May 19

KOBE TO SHATTLE

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hige	May 4
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SHANGHAI-KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu	May 3
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito	May 10, 1917

FOR JAPAN

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon	May 3
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	May 6

FOR HONGKONG

KAMAKURA MARU	12,500		May 25, 1917
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NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

TATSUNO MARU	15,000		May 18
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AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

AKI MARU	13,500		Leave Hongkong, May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000		June 19, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000		July 17, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 2729.

Apply to
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
for particulars of all kinds of
SWEDISH PAPER

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

600 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail	Mail	Mail
101	3.	1.	0	dep. Peking	2.	4.	102.
R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
208	800	0	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	2200	1900	1000
234	113	686	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1988	1700	726
239	117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	1980	1688	710
000	1158	650	—	arr. Tientsin-East	1980	1645	708
1201	580	2310	524	arr. Mukden	2300	1940	1040

Local Mail

Tientsin-Pukow Line

Local Mail

Business and Official Notices

NEW NINGPO HOTEL

Facing the Bund, and within a minute of the steamers.

Large, airy, comfortable rooms, newly decorated and furnished.

First-class cuisine
Moderate rates
Houseboats provided, including meals and servants, at specially cheap rates, for trips to the Lakes, etc.

K. NAKAMURA,
Manager
13695

Royal Asiatic Society
NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Friday, May 4th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by

Dr. VICTOR SEGALEN,
on

"Recent Discoveries in Ancient Chinese Sculpture."

Illustrated by fine Lantern Slides. The Meeting is open to the Public.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.
13696

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. S. S. Benjamin in our Firm ceased from the 30th of April, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.
13688

Bank of Communications

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Communications, Shanghai branch, will resume general banking business beginning on and from the 30th of April, 1917, (Lunar calendar, the tenth day of the Third Moon, 6th year of Republic of China).

On and after that date, all Shanghai and Kiangsu notes issued by this branch, and all notes issued by branches at Nanking, Soochow, Fukow, Wuzech, Yangchow, Hsucow, Chinkiang, Tsinkiangpu, Hangchow, and Ningpo, will be accepted in both Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces, and will be paid on demand in full at this office and at the offices above mentioned.

Bank of Communications,
CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.
Shanghai, April 20, 1917. 13654

Depots are open for the sale of

Machine Made

ICE
at

Hongkew Market 6 to 10
Maloo Market A.M.
Wayside Market 4 to 6
8 Thorne Road P.M.
69 Yangtszepoo Rd.

10 lbs. ice will be given in exchange for a METAL CHECK.

CHECKS are now on sale at the COMPANY'S OFFICES,

8 Thorne Road,

69 Yangtszepoo Road.

20 CHECKS PRICE \$3.00

ICE DELIVERED 2 cents per lb.

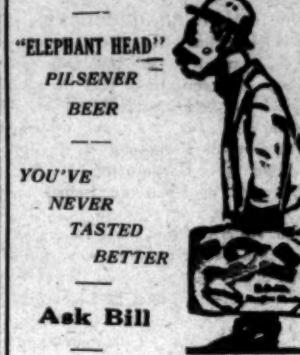
Arrangements regarding deliveries can only be made through HEAD OFFICE,

8 THORNE ROAD.

SHANGHAI ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

13663

BILL SMITH



Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your Films, send to THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO. 135-A, Szechuan Road. Phone No. 1647. 13882

NOTICE

BY mutual consent, the interest and responsibility of Mr. Andrew Augustus Brady in our firm ceased on the 30th April, 1917.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO., LTD.
and reduced.

Referring to the above, I have this day established myself as a Stock and Share Broker.

A. A. BRADY.

c/o Shanghai Stock Exchange
Telephone No. 450.

Shanghai, 1st May, 1917. 13664

MISS an 5% Internal Liberty
Loan, 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened in Russia up to the 13/26th of June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The Loan is free of income tax and other taxation.

The Loan is issued for 55 years, and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 16/29 of March, 1927.

Coupons are payable in Russia half-yearly, on the 16/29 of March and 16/29 of September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 16/29 of March, 1917: interest from that date will be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, and its Branches in China, Japan and India, are ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager. 13616

13212

RING UP **3809**

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **\$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.

13223

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.
LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE
COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Spring and Summer Suits

New American Material and Styles, latest Patterns, in Small Checks and Stripes.

THOM SHING

G. 19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway

The Shanghai Co-operative Society, Ltd.

This Society has now been registered under the provisions of the Hongkong Companies Ordinances 1911/15, with a

Capital of \$50,000

divided into 5,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each, and is prepared to receive applications for shares. Prospectuses may be seen and obtained at the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's Hongkew Sub-Agency, or on application at the Society's offices, No. 4B Peking Road (next door B. P. O.).

We understand that there has been some misunderstanding as to the meaning of the clause, "Minimum Subscription" in the issued Prospectus. This refers to the allotment of shares to the Committee only. The holding, therefore, of one (or more) shares constitutes a shareholder.

WHOLESALE FIRMS

or local representatives are invited to submit price lists and samples to the Society's office as above.

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES

\$125.00 TO \$325.00

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

TEL. 4778 4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI. TEL. 4778

W. ASSOMULL & CO., Indian Store

No. 4, Broadway,
(Opposite Astor House)

Dealers in:

Indian, Chinese and Japanese

Silks, Fancy Articles, Carpets,

Rugs, Indian Muslin, Damascene,

Brass Ware, Etc., Inspection cordially solicited.

A large assortment of Chefoo Laces.

Tel. No. 2611. 13212

The Cathay Trust, Limited

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

Notice to Preference Shareholders

HOLDERS of PREFERENCE SHARES are hereby required to deposit such shares forthwith at the offices of the liquidators, No. 10

Canton Road, Shanghai, China.

Certificates for shares so deposited will be issued by the liquidators and must be retained by the holders until exchanged for warrants on the Company's Bankers on a date to be advised later.

Return of Capital can only be made against production of the liquidators' certificates referred to above.

F. N. MATTHEWS,
J. C. DYER,

Liquidators. 13278 T. F.

Dr. S. Nakanishi

Veterinary Surgeon

Y-A 4 Barchet Road,

wishes to inform patrons that his telephone number has been changed to North 611 from April 1, 1917.

KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL-SURGEONS of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garreston's Hospital of

Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles

And supply

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

No. 40 Szechuan Road. 13700

WANTED

WANTED, extra work after office hours, by an Ally, with knowledge of general office work. At present working in a foreign bank. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.

12701

THE EDEN DISPENSARY

(Next to Shanghai Horse Bazaar)

SKIN & GENITO-URINARY DEPT.

Now Open

Consultation by Appointment only

Telephone No. 4718

For particulars apply to

S. C. YEE, Secretary. 13694 M 5

Tel. 2709

G. T. S.

The Geographical & Topographical Society of China

8B Peking Road.

ASK FOR

THE NEW PLAN OF PEKING

at the Commercial Press

H. G. HILL & CO.

Drapers & Outfitters

118 Szechuan Road

Quality and Prices of Our Goods

appeal to everybody

Just to hand:

Silk Stockings

Dainty Lingerie

Embroidered Voiles

and Muslins

H. G. HILL & CO.

Just think of the most beautiful, the most economical, and the most highly appreciated present, and you will at once think of

The Marco Polo Scarf.

Price Prepaid: \$4.25

Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verand